

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LACKS ONE VOTE.

And the Opposition to Hanna Not Sure of Their 73.

## THE STEERING COMMITTEE

of the Democracy are Satisfied With Kurtz's Assurance,

## THAT THE EIGHT REPUBLICANS

Will Stand with the Sixty-five Democrats in Voting Against Hanna--At the Same Time "The Combine" Are Not by Any Means Confident That They Will Defeat the Senator--Charges of Bribery on Both Sides--Representative Otis Booked for a Sensational Disclosure To-Day, When He Will Charge that He Was Bribed--Hanna Men Deny the Charges and Say They Have a Dramatic Performance or Two Themselves Concealed Up Their Sleeves.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Senator Hanna is believed to-night to be short one vote of election. The opposition is not sure of 73 votes for any one man as against only 72 for Hanna, but they feel confident at least of preventing Hanna's election.

Last night the Democratic steering committee demanded of Mr. Kurtz that he furnish at least eight affidavits to-night from Republican members that they would stand with the 65 Democratic members in voting against Hanna. The Democratic steering committee reported to-night that they were satisfied. Representative Gayman, chairman of the house Democratic steering committee, went so far as to say Hanna's defeat to-morrow was assured.

There is no doubt that Senator Hanna was beaten for a week previous to last Friday, when Representative Manuel, of Montgomery, changed in his favor. On Saturday the Hanna men secured Representative Griffith, of Union, but they made no accessions yesterday and to-day and it is the general belief that they are short one vote to-night.

It has been agreed by a conference committee that the balloting in the two houses will not begin until 2 p. m. to-morrow and there may be several changes in that time. The real work of the fight on both sides is being done to-night. The workers will not sleep now until after the balloting begins. There is a feeling among many of those opposing Hanna that if he is not defeated on the first ballot or rather by the separate ballots to-morrow that he will not be defeated at all. The anti-Hanna workers say they had a majority of five against Hanna when they exposed their strength in organizing the legislature last Monday and if they come down to a majority of only one against Hanna to-morrow, that the coalition may not hold together for another day.

While the opposition still insists on Kurtz as the candidate against Hanna, yet they say that Bushnell, Kurtz or any other one will be dropped as soon as it is demonstrated that he cannot secure all of the votes of either the anti-Hanna Republicans or the Democratic members. One of the names most prominently mentioned to-day was that of Representative John P. Jones, who represents Stark county, the home of President McKinley. Mr. Jones is a Republican and prominent in the miners union. He is for free silver and is advocated as the labor candidate against the capitalist.

While the mass convention of the Republicans this afternoon was the largest and most indistinctly enthusiastic assembly ever known in this state, the doubtful Republican members of the legislature did not see it or feel it. They were closely and liberally entertained by the opposition at the Great Southern hotel during the afternoon and they are there to-night. Representatives Manuel, Griffith, Snider and others are having the undivided and constant attention of the other side. There are at times lively scenes when Hanna workers invade the rooms of the opposition at the Great Southern hotel and also when the hustlers for the opposition come to the Neil House after some of the doubtful members or their friends.

There is to-night doubt also about the final vote of some of those of whom both sides have been depending. The result really hangs in doubt more than in a balance.

With the result pending upon one vote either way, there are several who want to be on the winning side and may at any time change according to their belief as to which side has the necessary 73 votes, or for some other cause. Owing to the apparent closeness of the vote, there are still numerous rumors of bribery for another vote either way. It is noted by some of the more conservative observers that as soon as no further changes were announced each day that the contending factions alternated in daily reports of bribery. The Hanna men claim to have stenographic notes of an offer of \$5,000 by two prominent members of the opposition. The opposition in turn claims D. Hollenbeck, a member of the Republican state executive committee, went to Cincinnati last Saturday with \$10,000. It is charged that Representative Otis was offered and accepted \$10,000.

Representative Otis is a Republican who was elected on a fusion ticket in Hamilton county. He has voted with the Democrats in the organization. But it is claimed that he made friendly overtures to Hanna workers to entrap them into an offer for the purpose of exposing the same, and that he will do so on the floor of the house to-morrow.

It is said that Representative Otis will make \$10,000 on his desk to-morrow and make a sensational speech when his name is called on the senatorial ballot. The Hanna men made a general denial of the Otis charges and say that they anticipate other dramatic performances to-morrow, before the balloting begins. Outside the opposing senatorial quarters, the city is filled to-night with excursionists yelling themselves hoarse for Hanna. The crowds and the excitement surpassed any of the usual convention scenes.

Senator Hanna was seen at mid-night and added with reference to the published charges regarding an alleged offer to Representative Otis. He replied: "I deny having authorized any agent or representative of mine to make any offer to Representative Otis or any

other member of the general assembly. I never sent any man to Cincinnati to see Mr. Otis. I have never known or seen Mr. Boyce in my life, and have had no transactions with him. The whole story is false from beginning to end."

Senator Forsaker "Deplores."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Forsaker has returned to Washington and occupied his seat in the senate for the first time to-day since the Christmas holidays. Referring to the Ohio senatorial contest he said that it was very bitter and much to be deplored. "I have kept out of it," he said, "and have had nothing to do with it except only to try to make peace. All efforts in this direction have so far been unavailing, but we hope yet to solve the difficulty in some way that will be as nearly satisfactory to the party and all concerned as such settlements usually are. That is all I can say at present without fear of doing more harm than good."

THE CLAIM IS MADE

That Ohio Has Only One Senator Now. The Contention Refuted.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—In the senate to-day a message was received from Governor Bushnell officially advising the senate of the resignation of John Sherman as senator for the term ending March 3, 1899, and of the appointment of Marcus A. Hanna to fill the vacancy. Although the unexpired senatorial term of Sherman ended March 3, 1899, Senator Hanna was appointed last March to serve only till the legislature met in January, 1898, as the governor's appointee under the law can serve only until the legislature meets. It is claimed, therefore, that Ohio has had only one senator the past week, and will have only one till there is an election for the short term from January, 1898, till March, 1899.

Senators who have examined the preamble say that the appointment of a senator, the governor, as in the case of Senator Hanna, holds until the legislature elects or adjourns. Congress having provided by law that a legislature cannot elect until after it has been in session two weeks would provide for a vacancy if the appointee of the governor held only until the legislature met. In the past senators appointed by the governor have held their offices until the legislature have chosen their successors. In one case a senator held through an entire dead-lock in the legislature and died to retain his seat when the legislature adjourned, but after the matter was discussed in the senate the seat was declared vacant on an adjournment of the legislature.

THE INAUGURATION

Of Governor Bushnell Passed Off Quietly. The Parade Not Equal to That of Former Years.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—This has been the most exciting inauguration day ever known in Columbus. Long before noon the streets were thronged with excursionists from the counties. They poured in from every direction. At noon the railways estimated that there had been 15,000 arrivals during the night and the day, on the thirty excursion trains reported in.

The Bushnell badges were in the majority as the Hanna excursions were not booked to arrive till after noon in time for the mass convention. During the forenoon the state house was surrounded by crowds yelling for Bushnell. As it was impossible for the crowds to get inside the capitol building, the governor was called out into the grounds, where he addressed the multitude and received in review one delegation after another. The first delegation to which the governor responded was from his home at Springfield, and it included hundreds of workmen from Bushnell's shops, bearing written greetings of confidence in him. These demonstrations continued till noon, when Governor Bushnell was escorted to the rotunda of the state house, where the decorations in floral designs and bunting were more elaborate than ever before. The members of the supreme court, legislature and all other state officers were provided with reserved seats and the crowds gathered all the space in windows, galleries and everywhere, while the streets and state house grounds were crowded with shouters. A very small percentage could gain admission to the state house, but when cheers were raised inside, the echo was taken up in the outside and the air was filled with loud responses.

The Neil house is directly across High street from the west entrance to the state house, and Senator Hanna witnessed the forenoon scenes in the capitol grounds from his rooms, but these demonstrations did not interfere with the senatorial skirmishing.

During the forenoon there were no cases of violence reported, although the noise was loud and continuous. The exercises in the rotunda were according to the usual programme. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Burkett, who was re-elected on the ticket last November with Bushnell. The governor was given unusual ovations when he first appeared on the platform and again when he appeared to deliver his inaugural address.

The inaugural address of Governor Bushnell was short and contained no reference to the contest for the senatorship, unless the following may be so construed: "By legislation and acting for the people to secure the best results with the least possible friction, much can be done to make the general respect for government rank higher and more enduring. It is certain that our aim must be to regulate and conduct the matters committed to our charge to earn this tacit commendation from the citizenship of all degrees. An appreciation of the gravity of the task and of the difficulties to be encountered, and of the necessity for sincere and honest service, will do much in the aid of those whose desire it is to deserve the good will of their fellow men for faithful stewardship rendered."

The governor was most loudly cheered at the close of his address and the cheering continued as long as he was in sight. All who could get into the push followed him to the executive chamber to congratulate him. Arrangements were then made at once for the governor and his staff to proceed to the grand stand on the north side of the state house to review the parade.

The inauguration parade started at 1:30 p. m. from the north side near the Auditorium where the mass convention was held and while it was passing south the clubs and delegates were proceeding north on the same street, making a most lively scene.

While the mass convention was not, according to reports, called to order before 3 p. m., yet the crowds began to press towards the Auditorium two hours before that time, and if the doors had been open the place would have been packed before 2 p. m. The seating capacity of the Auditorium is 5,000, and overflow meetings were announced early in the afternoon. There was no room for the crowd to enter the Auditorium. The clubs and delegations waited in the streets, but they made a continuous line, and aside from the cheering of the crowd there was no collision along the line of march.

At the grand stand where Governor

Bushnell and others reviewed the parade, there was a multitude of people and the enthusiasm was very demonstrative, but the parade itself was not equal to that of other years. The parade was only twenty minutes in passing the grand stand. At that place there were some stalls for Hanna, but they were simply followed by cheers for Bushnell. There were a number of such incidents along the line of march. As soon as the parade was over there was a more general rush for the Auditorium. The Tippecanoe club of Cleveland came in two sections, one for Bushnell and one for Hanna, and the other for Hanna. There were over 1,000 arrivals to-day from Cleveland. Just before the inauguration parade reached the grand stand a wheel came off of one of the gaudy train wagons. Herbert Reynolds, of Newark, was fatally hurt and Harry Shurtz, of Newark, was seriously hurt.

CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

Congressman Dorr Speaks in Advocacy of the Absolute Repeal of the Law—Effort to Close the Discussion. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Representative Dorr, of West Virginia, made a speech in the house to-day in advocacy of the absolute repeal of the civil service law, for the reason, as he stated in his introductory remarks, that he believed the fundamental principles of the law are un-American and fraught with danger to the republic. He does not regard a declaration in favor of civil service reform as an approval of the law as it is now enforced, and he is weary, he says, of the contention so often made in Congress and elsewhere that the Republican party is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the law in its present shape. If experience has taught that the law is wrong, it is a duty to repeal it.

The American idea has always been, until this foreign system was thrust upon us, that this is the people's government; that when an officer is chosen by the people, and is responsible for his acts to the people, he should have a right to select his subordinates, for whose acts he is in turn responsible.

"If our popular form of government is to be throttled, we might as well abandon the voting process and substitute commissionaries for the examination of candidates for all offices from President down, and install those who receive the highest percentage. There is a stronger reason for applying the law to cabinet officers than to their clerks, because the duties of the former require more knowledge and a higher order of ability. At present we have the so-called merit system for one, the political system for the other. The two are antagonistic."

He denied that the people favor the law, and to his Republican colleagues said: "If we do not meet the question now, we will meet it at the ballot box in 1900."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The opponents of the civil service law had much the best of the debate in the house to-day, so far as the number of those engaging in it were concerned. Nine of the eleven speakers were of the opposition.

The friends of the law were very anxious to shut off further debate, and in this they were aided by the co-operation of Speaker Reed and the rules committee. Mr. Moody, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that he would test the sense of the house to-morrow on a motion to close debate. The opposition immediately sent word to all in their ranks to be on hand and they say they will have no difficulty in defeating the motion.

THEY WERE LOADED.

A Court Room Cleared, and Immediately A Battle Began Outside.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Mt. Vernon, Ky., says: At the examining trial of William Hundley for killing John Lawrence, Judge Williams today ordered the court room cleared so that all who desired to return might be examined by an officer for weapons and armed.

Five minutes afterwards, Winchester rifles in front of the court, in the hands of Pat and Eliza Langford, were fired at ex-Jailer William Mullins and his friends. Several revolvers replied from various quarters. Those injured by the Langfords were C. L. King, who received two bullets through the thigh, considered dangerous; William Mullins, shot through both hands; The Langfords claim it was an accident in shooting King. All the participants were jailed, including ex-Deputy Sheriff Reuben Mullins, who was some distance away when the shooting opened, drew his pistol and fired at the Langfords until they disappeared.

In the court room when the shooting occurred Hundley thought his father had been killed, seized the gun of a guard and attempted to rush to the fray. It required six men to hold him. The trouble originated during the last campaign when a number of leading Republicans bolted the ticket as nominees, among them being Sheriff Mullins, Mr. King and many others. At Crooked Creek precinct at the November election, Sheriff Mullins attempted to arrest some parties, a fight came up, when one of the Langford boys was killed and two others wounded, including Joseph Lawrence, who was killed a few days ago by William Hundley. A feud is growing and its end is not in sight.

Cotton Operatives Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 10.—A new feature in the mill situation has developed. According to a report to-night a secret organization has been formed by the superintendents, overseers and a few of the most skilled operatives in four of the large mills here. These men have agreed to accept the cut in salaries and wages only until such time as they can secure employment here or elsewhere on a basis equivalent to that previous to the enforcement of the reduction.

Reports from all other points in New England are to the effect that the operatives have decided to resist the reduction in wages.

No Starvation at Dawson City.

POINT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 10.—Nine men from Dawson City arrived here to-day bringing advices up to December 9. All say that while provisions are scarce, there will be no starvation. Provisions can still be purchased from one dealer to a dollar and a half per pound. Candles have been reduced from \$1.25 to 50 cents each. The tin can was made without special incident, dog teams being used. The coldest weather reported at Dawson thus far was 55 degrees below zero.

Mrs. Mack Gets Fifteen Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Augusta Mack, jointly charged with Martin Thomas of the murder of William Guldensuppe, a ball rubber, at Woodlands, L. I., in June of last year, was to-day sentenced to fifteen years in the state prison at Auburn. The good time allowance attainable would reduce the term to ten years and five months.

## THE MASS MEETING

Of Ohio Republicans Largest Ever Known in Columbus.

## THE AUDITORIUM WAS PACKED,

And Many Thousands Unable to Gain Admittance.

## THREE HOURS OF ENTHUSIASM

And Intense Indignation—Governor Bushnell and Kurtz Handled Without Gloves and Their Names Blasted Whenever Mentioned by the Speakers—Chairman Nash's Opening Address, Followed by Other Fervid Speeches—Strong Resolutions That Deal Comprehensively With the Situation.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The mass Republican convention at the Auditorium in this city this afternoon was the largest assemblage ever known in the history of the city. The capacity of the Auditorium is 5,000. All the standing room was taken and many thousands were unable to gain admittance. The meeting lasted from three to six p. m., with unbroken enthusiasm and intense indignation throughout its proceedings. There were repeated scenes of hissing when the names of Governor Bushnell, Mr. Kurtz and others were mentioned. The terms "traitors," "Judas," and the like were frequently used in response from the audience.

Several of the speakers referred to Senator Forsaker in connection with the revolution in the party. The audience was in close and deep sympathy with the intense and bitter utterances of most of the speakers. The Columbus Glee Club, which refused to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, contributed largely to the enthusiasm of the occasion by its singing. As Chairman Nash and Congressman Weaver came upon the platform the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, and the Business Men's League of that city, entered the hall and there was a wild scene for some minutes. As soon as order could be restored, Judge Nash addressed the audience as follows:

"Republicans of Ohio—For the first time in the history of the Republican party in this state you have been called by your executive committee to meet in mass convention. This is an extraordinary action on the part of the committee, and can only be justified by the existence of grave danger, such peril, not only to you, but even to popular government by the people, for committee conceived, was lurking in the legislative halls in Columbus. As your sentinels, placed on duty by you, we determined to lay the situation before you and ask you to take such action as you might deem wise."

Last spring and summer, the Republican county and district conventions in Ohio instructed their nominees for representatives and senators, if elected, to cast their votes in the election for United States senator for the superb leader and general, who planned and organized victory for the Republicans of the nation in the vital campaign of 1896, Marcus A. Hanna. This was the exercise of a right and privilege, guaranteed to the people by our constitution which says "the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, and to instruct their representatives."

In June, the Republican party, by its duly authorized agents, assembled in state convention at Toledo, made a covenant with the people that if successful, her representatives would return Mr. Hanna to the senate. During the campaign which followed, at every meeting held in Ohio, all our speakers, from Governor Bushnell down to the most humble orator in the log school house, pledged themselves that this covenant of the party should be kept. Upon this issue, among others, the campaign was conducted and the people returned an ample majority of Republicans to the general assembly.

All during that campaign certain men, claiming to be Republicans, fought our candidates for the legislature, from under cover and from the bushes. They did not make an open, manly fight in the light of day, and where the people could see what they were about. This charge is amply proven from the election returns, on file in the office of the secretary of state. However much we must deplore the methods of these men and doubt their party loyalty, and love of Republican principles, we must concede that as American citizens, they had a right to vote against our legislative candidates. Here the contest should have ended. But it did not.

The last returns from the election had not been received before these men disclosed the existence of a conspiracy, with our open and avowed enemies, to bring shame upon the Republican party and to lead her trusted and honored representatives into paths of dishonor. Behind barred and locked doors, through which no sound could escape to alarm the honest people, they sought to have our great party, which through all her glorious history never did a dishonorable thing, break her faith, solemnly pledged to the people of Ohio. With the whispering and insinuating wiles of dishonest politicians, they tempted our representatives to disobey your instructions and disregard the will of the people.

On Monday last they captured the outposts of our citadel in organizing the senate and house of representatives of Ohio. Then, the extent and strength of the conspiracy first dawned upon the people of Ohio. Then, the question was not whether Mark A. Hanna should continue to be a United States senator. It was, shall the honor and integrity of the Republican party be preserved unsullied? It was, shall the will of the people be done?

"In this emergency we appealed to you. A storm of indignation has swept over our great state and has culminated in this meeting to-day. Republicans of Ohio, you know the situation. It is for you to deal with it as your conscience and wisdom may dictate."

Congressman Walter L. Weaver, of Springfield, the home of Governor Bushnell, was then introduced as chairman of the meeting. He made a most vigorous speech against those whom he accused with schemes for the disruption of the party. The hissing of the names of Governor Bushnell, Mr. Kurtz and

others that began during the address of Judge Nash, reached a much higher pitch during the address of Congressman Weaver. At the conclusion of Mr. Weaver's address, Congressman Grosvenor, Northway, Burton and Southard and Judge Gouble, of Cincinnati, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

While the committee on resolutions was out, Colonel Robert M. Nevins, of Dayton, spoke. Colonel Nevins has always been the close personal and political friend of Senator Forsaker, Mr. Kurtz and others who are at this time opposing the election of Senator Hanna. His speech against the action of those whom he charged with demoralizing and debauching the party caused the greatest demonstration of the afternoon. Almost the entire audience rose to their feet and while standing on chairs, threw their hats, handkerchiefs and other articles wildly about the hall. At the conclusion of this remarkable address the resolutions were read by John H. Mallory, who had been defeated by the bolters for clerk of the house. The resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows, by a rising vote and the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval:

This mass meeting of Ohio Republicans sends greeting to the people of the state of Ohio and declares that notwithstanding the verdict of the people of this state in favor of the Republican party and its candidates, expressed in the November election after fair, full and comprehensive discussion of all issues involved, it is now discovered that a conspiracy, organized and promoted outside of the members of the general assembly, has been formed to thwart that expressed will. Designing men in the state of Ohio are making strenuous efforts, which we do not care to specially characterize, to the accomplishment of the various purposes of this nefarious scheme. The conspiracy contemplates, and has for its object, the purpose of the transfer to the Democratic party without limitation the control of the organization of the senate and to take from the regularly constituted majority of the house the control of its organization and to confer upon the Democratic party power to limit and circumvent Republican legislation, and thereby make possible such legislation as is desired by the parties to the combination. It contemplates the defeat of Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican party of the state for senator for the United States and it contemplates the sending to that body of either a free silver Republican, pledged to stand by the interests and principles of the men who elect him, or the election of a Democrat or both.

The scheme further comprehends and proposes to reappropriate the state for congressional purposes to the end that an additional number of Democrats may be elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress and in that way defeat the purposes of the Republican party which carried the country in 1896 in favor of William McKinley for President and sound money and protective tariff views of the great party to which we belong.

Further than this, this scheme contemplates the ripping up of the judicial districts of the state to the end that faithful judicial officers may be turned out and their places given to Democrats and bills are now prepared for both the foregoing purposes. And still further we believe and charge that there is in contemplation such a transfer of power through legislation to certain men connected with this conspiracy as that evil consequences will accrue to the people of the state.

Unconscious, as we would fain believe, of the scope and far-reaching consequences of their acts, certain members of the legislature, elected as Republicans and by Republican votes, and pledged to Republican interests have been so far misled as to join in making possible the success of this conspiracy thus far. Now for the purpose of arresting the further progress of this baneful conspiracy and to prevent its complete and most important accomplishment, we appeal to every Republican member of the general assembly, to every Republican of the state of Ohio, and to every person interested in the fair name of the state of Ohio, to use their influence that further progress may be now checked and thwarted.

We recognize that there is a distinction between a member of the legislature voting against his party nominee on the organization of the body and voting against his party's candidate for United States senator which was made by the people in their primary capacity and ratified by them at the polls.

The one a violation of party duty, the other involves a breach of the highest trust and a violation of the fundamental principles of our government, such as has never in the history of the Republican party occurred. There have been bolts from senatorial nominations made at caucuses, but since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln against Stephen A. Douglass more than forty years ago, by the people of Illinois state convention, to that of Marcus A. Hanna by the Republicans of Ohio state convention in 1897, there has absolutely not been one member of the legislature, be it said to the glory of our common country, who has refused to ratify a nomination SO MADE BY THE PEOPLE.

The member of the Ohio legislature, elected as a Republican, who this week first casts his vote against Mr. Hanna (if there be one) will have the distinction of making the first example of such perfidy in his country's history and as we believe, in his country's party. The infamy of such a breach of trust, should it occur, would thus first stain the fair name of our beloved state.

We feel justified in appealing to all the people, and to all in public authority, without regard to past or present party affiliations or sympathies to stay this threatened blow. It would be the severest ever administered in civil affairs against our governmental system.

It would constitute a plain violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Ohio constitution, which members of the general assembly and state officials have taken a solemn oath to support.

The bill of rights (constitution, art. 1 sec. 3) provides:

## DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Opening of the Court Martial of Count Esterhazy.

## LOOKS LIKE A HAZY INQUIRY.

Doesn't Appear that the Exiled French Army Officer Will Profit Much—The Court Seems to Side with Esterhazy! Easy Questions Propounded to Him to Which He Gives Ready-Made Answers. The Session was Open to the Public Until Col. Picquart was Examined, When the Testimony was Taken Behind Closed Doors.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The court martial of Count Esterhazy, charged with falsely procuring the conviction of Captain Dreyfus, begun to-day.

The clerk of the court said the court martial was held in order to end the contradictory rumors which had been spread by the excited public. Thereupon Maitre Laborie, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, asked permission to take part in the arguments. Counsel for Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the prisoner of Devil's island, also asked permission to appear during the proceedings.

The court rejected both applications, and the taking of testimony commenced. Counsel for the government said that a public trial might be inimical to the interests of the national defense, and demanded a secret hearing.

The court decided by a majority of five to two that the trial should be public until the moment when publicity might appear to prejudice the national defense.

The court, having thus yielded to public opinion, the report of the investigating officer, Major Ravary, was read. It completely whitewashed Count Esterhazy, and was generally regarded as being a serious indictment of Colonel Picquart, whose arrest, when this trial is finished, is anticipated.

When the trial was resumed Major Esterhazy testified that he became aware of the plot against him through anonymous letters, which led to his meeting an unknown woman. He had communicated the results of that meeting to General Billot, the minister of war, and President Faure.

The judge put a series of easy questions to Major Esterhazy, to which the latter evidently had ready-made answers.

The major ended by following Major Ravary's cue, and accused Colonel Picquart of plagiarizing his room and stealing letters.

Mathieu Dreyfus was then examined. He was asked to state the basis of his accusation against Major Esterhazy, and replied that, without being an expert, it was only necessary to compare the writing in the note and Major Esterhazy's handwriting, in order to be convinced that they were identical.

Continuing, M. Dreyfus made a learned geographical statement. Moreover, he pointed to the fact that Major Esterhazy, having subsequently tried to modify his handwriting as confirmation of his suspicions.

In reviewing other suspicious actions of the major, M. Dreyfus quoted a letter in which Esterhazy said: "I am in such a plight that I can only recover myself by crime."

"This," said M. Dreyfus, dramatically, "was written by an officer who has the honor to wear the uniform of a French officer." Here "Oh! Oh!" were heard among the audience. Counsel for Major Esterhazy thereupon asked M. Dreyfus who was paying the "enormous costs of circulating pamphlets respecting Major Esterhazy," to which M. Dreyfus replied: "That is my business, not yours."

This remark caused excitement among those present and brought forth shouts of "imbecile!"

M. Schreuer-Kestner, one of the vice presidents of the senate, was examined. He said that when he was condemned he believed Dreyfus guilty and continued in that belief until Mathieu Dreyfus came and implored his aid. M. Schreuer-Kestner then reviewed his communication with General Billot, the minister for war with the view of re-opening the affair, and concluded with saying: "I cannot say the Bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy, but I affirm that the writing has a greater resemblance to Major Esterhazy's than to that of Dreyfus."

A house owner of Autell testified that the mistress of Major Esterhazy asked him to cancel a lease, signed by Esterhazy, as the latter had declared he was dishonored, said he intended to commit suicide, and feared the police would seal up his chambers.

At this point Major Esterhazy denied having uttered the words attributed to him and Mme. Pays, his mistress, made a similar denial.

The question of a letter affecting the major then arose. This missive, which was addressed to a friend named Well, found its way into the possession of the friends of Dreyfus. Well denied that he gave it to the friends of the convict. Major Esterhazy, in a vehement outburst, said: "Of all the infamies of which I am the victim, Well's treason gives me the most pain. I rendered him services of which I will not state the nature here. I am not a coward and a traitor."

The major's remarks brought forth cheers from the audience.

Colonel Picquart was the next witness and the court, after a hasty deliberation decided to take his testimony behind closed doors. The court was then cleared.

This decision to conceal the evidence of the most important witness of the trial caused much dissatisfaction.

Charged With Swindling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—W. F. Goordes, a member of the Consolidated stock and petroleum exchange of this city, is in jail to-night, charged with having attempted to swindle the firm of Wm. Hawley & Co., members of the stock exchange, out of \$18,000.

Movements of Steamships.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, New York.

ROTTERDAM.—Obdam, New York.

NEW YORK.—Gascogne, Havre.

GIBRALTAR.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.

ANTWERP.—Kensington, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light snow or rain Tuesday night; colder; light northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia and Ohio, threatening weather, with light rain Tuesday night; light northeasterly winds; colder.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schuyler Driggs, at Market and Fourth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 40 3 p. m. .... 47

8 a. m. .... 41 4 p. m. .... 48

9 a. m. .... 42 5 p. m. .... 49

10 a. m. .... 43 6 p. m. .... 50

11 a. m. .... 44 7 p. m. .... 51

12 m. .... 45 8 p. m. .... 52

Weather—Change.